

Always Begin Right.

Who knew an old friend, who had but one piece of advice to young beginners; it was, "Always begin right, all will go well." We have often thought that there was more in this commendation than even the good Quaker says for there is scarcely any thing to be done in life to which the advice, "begin right," will not apply. Success is but a synonyme for beginning right.

Who, for example, is the healthiest, the early riser or the sluggard? It is the man who begins the day right, by leaving his bed with the sun, and inhaling the fresh air of morning, not the one who remains till eight or nine o'clock in a close chamber, sleeping a dull, stupefying sleep. Who gets through his day's work the easiest? The early riser. The man of business, who is at his store soonest, is always best prepared for the customers of the day, and often, indeed, has sold many a bill before his laggard neighbors are about. Sir Walter Scott seems to have half his day's writing finished before breakfast. A shrewd observer has said that a late riser consumes the day in trying to recover the hours he lost in the morning. Mind and body are both freshest early in the day. The lawyer should think, the minister study, the author write, the valetudinarian walk or ride, and the mechanic or farmer be at work as early as possible.

Nor is this all. The great bulk of enterprises that fail owe their ruin to not having begun right. A business is undertaken without sufficient capital, connection, or knowledge. It ends unfavorably. Why? Because it was not begun right. A young professional man, whose probationary period of study has been spent in pleasure rather than in hard reading, complains that he cannot succeed. Why, again? Because he has not begun right either! A stock company blows up. Still why? Ten to one the means employed were not adequate to the end, or else it was started with inefficient officers, and in either case it was not begun right. Two young housekeepers break up their gay establishment, the lady going home, perhaps to her father's, taking her husband with her. Why? They did not begin right, for they commenced on too large a scale, forgetting that the expenses of a family increase every year, and that, in no event, it is safe for a man to live up to his income. An inventor starts a manufacturing concern, in which his improvements in machinery are brought into play; but after a while he finds himself insolvent; his factory is sold; another reaps where he has sown. Why? Alas! like too many others, he has undertaken more than he has means to carry through. He did not begin right, and his ruin was the consequence.

But, above all things, life should be begun right. Young men rarely know how much their conduct, during their first years, affects their subsequent success. It is not only that older persons, in the same business, form their opinions of them at this time, but that every beginner acquires, during these years, habits for good or ill which color his whole future career. We have seen some of the ablest young men, with every advantage of fortune and friends, and the seeds of ruin and early death by indulging too freely in the first years of manhood. We have seen others, with far less capacity and without any backing but industry and energy, rise gradually to fortune and influence. Franklin is a familiar illustration of what a man can do who begins right. If he had been too proud to eat rolls in the street when he was a poor boy, he would never have been minister plenipotentiary to the court of France.

Always begin right! Survey the whole ground before you commence any undertaking, and you will find the ground is not so broad as it seems. Next this, however, and you are almost sure to fail. In other words, begin right. A good commencement is half the battle. A false first step is almost certain defeat. Begin right!

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

A TOUGH STORY.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes the following tough story in regard to what he has seen in the way of spiritualism and table-turning. It is decidedly ahead of any thing we have yet seen:

"On the evening of Sunday, August 7, our circle assembled as usual, for the purpose of holding intercourse with those departed from our earthly sphere. Seating ourselves in the usual order, we had not been joined in the chain of harmonious brotherhood longer than fifteen minutes, when our medium (Miss Austin) gave indications of approaching frenzy. Calmly awaiting their first manifestation, we sat attentively watching her movements, when all at once, and to the no small astonishment of those present, she gradually commenced rising from her seat, and rose until she assumed a position over the table at an altitude of five feet from the floor. In this position she remained for some time, until she was gradually lowered to within one-sixteenth of the table, when the following directions were spelled out by raps: 'Take your hands off the table, move back by three feet; then join hands and form a complete circle.' In accordance with this, we moved to the positions assigned us, when the medium ordered the circle to be formed. The table following at the command, the medium was by the same invisible power, brought to a position directly under the table. And now commenced one of the grandest and awe-inspiring scenes it has ever been the lot of human eye to witness.

"The room was filled with melody the most sublime, the choir of angels seemed to be descending from heaven; the choicest harmony, while the well-known raps responded in tones of sweetest union to these enchanting strains. Slowly and sweetly did the music of the spheres resound, until the listening ear could only catch its lingering cadence in the distance. Oh, it was a happy glimpse of immortality, and dull, indeed, must be the soul that would not have responded to the call. But, alas! the most startling part of the phenomenon is to be told. After the medium had again been permitted to resume her place in the circle, we were directed to open the window, and take our places by the table again as usual.

"After we had sat there for a few seconds, the table began to vibrate violently—so much so, indeed, that we were compelled to break the circle, and mark in silence the new development. Long have we not waited before it became suddenly quiet, and, rising gently from the floor, it passed out of the window without a human hand being on it. It was thus, and while the table yet remained outside, rapped out: 'Take it in—an order we immediately proceeded to obey; but judge our astonishment when we found that the table could not be again brought back, its narrowest width being more than eighteen inches wider than the window through which it ever passed.'

A youth asked his father's sanction to his project of marriage. The old gentleman, requesting his son to pray with him, prayed that he would throw obstacles in the way and make it impossible. The son interrupting, cried: "Oh, Lord, don't you do it; for I must have her any how!"

St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, corner H and Eleventh streets.—The Pastor of this Church (Rev. Mr. BURMAN) having returned to the city, service may be expected regularly every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m., and before 9 p. m.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church South, Broadway, near the Court House.—The Rev. Bishop C. H. Johnson, of this diocese, will preach on Sunday (Sabbath) at 11 o'clock a. m., and 8 p. m. The public are cordially invited.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Island Hall.—Rev. Messrs. NOLAN will address the young to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock p. m. His subject will be: "The Advantages of Early Piety."

CORPORATION SIX PER CENT. QUARTERLY Stock, State, City, Railroad Mortgage Bonds, and Stocks paying six to ten per cent. dividends, for sale by **CHUBB BROTHERS, Bankers,** opposite Treasury Department.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From the British Provinces.

Boston, August 18.—Halifax papers of the 16th have been received by the America. On Friday Commodore Shubrick and the officers of the Princeton were entertained by the Mayor and Aldermen of Halifax. On Saturday a grand entertainment was given on board the Princeton, which was attended by two or three hundred of the inhabitants of Halifax, including the Mayor, General Gore, Admiral Seymour, the American Consul, &c. The Princeton will put to sea soon.

The French steamer Yvelo had arrived at St. John's. The English cutters were looking sharply after French fishermen, who were able to catch but few fish.

The Labrador fisheries were in some places good, and in others very poor.

The potato rot was appearing all over the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

Accounts from Newfoundland to August 10th state that the ship Charles Clark, from Hamburg to Quebec, with one hundred and eighteen passengers, was lost at Fishwater Point, after being fifty-six days at sea. She foundered on the Banks, and the crew and passengers (of whom one, a female, died) took to the boats, and after suffering great privations for nine days, were picked by a French vessel and carried into St. John's.

The schooner Snow Squall and Emily Swift arrived at Gloucester on the 16th, from the northeast fishing grounds. Both vessels had been boarded by English gunboats and cutters, and the names of the vessels, number of crews, and quantity of mackerel taken down. They report that the schooner Hannibal, of Beverly, was chased out of Fox river, where she had put in for a harbor, by an English cutter, at night, about two weeks since. They saw nothing of the American schooner Spoke several of the Gloucester fleet, with small fares of mackerel.

The British steamer Devastation was seen cruising about the fishing grounds.

Another account says the report that American vessels were not allowed to enter the Bay of Chaleur is confirmed. A steamer and several cutters guarded the mouth of the bay, to intercept all who attempted to enter. It was reported that one of the vessels had taken a swivel out of the schooner Garland, of Newburyport.

Fugitive Slave Case.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—A negro man, named George McQuery, alias "Wash," was brought to this city last night from Piqua, as a fugitive slave claimed by Henry Miller, of Kentucky. The colored people gathered in large numbers around the Galt House, where the fugitive was guarded by the United States marshal and a number of police, and exhibited much feeling, but dispersed again upon being assured that the prisoner should have a trial to-morrow.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

IN SEARCH OF AN ITEM.—On Thursday afternoon, a facetious friend promised that if we would accompany him in a walk he would treat us to a rich item to adorn the local column—he depending upon his wit to pick it up on the way. He is a philosopher, looking upon the world as a vast theatre, where all have their entrances and exits, and seems to prefer comedy for his entertainment, to perform which there are not a few actors in this as in all other cities—from the mere "walking gentleman" to the man who "does" the "Jow business."

"There," said he, pointing at a poor woman, barefoot, with a basket of chips on her arm, tottering to her humble abode, "is an item for the philanthropist. She may be a widow, or cursed with a husband who spends his time at the drinking-house, forgetful of his vow made in earlier years, to love, cherish, and protect her amid the changing scenes of life. Her ragged children may be anxiously watching for her return, that they may prepare their 'frugal meal,' which, though rude, will be sweeter to their sharpened appetites than the richest feast that could be spread before them that 'fare sumptuously' every day, and who are clothed, if not in 'purple and fine linen,' in superfluous broadcloth, and have accounts in bank, with no treasure in heaven."

"But this will not interest the public," we said, interrupting his sympathizing train of remarks; "we want something more stirring." Just at this moment fifty boys rushed round a corner. They were irresistibly hurried on by a curiosity to learn the result of a police movement, which had agitated several neighborhoods. In the advance was a constable, holding with a vice-like grasp a juvenile by the arm, and dragging him off to a magistrate's office. The twin entered the door of judgment before we could bring up the rear; and we arrived only to learn that "a full investigation of the affair" would not take place until Saturday afternoon, and that the little fellow was one of a number who had committed an offence until that time to be kept secret, so as not to get into the papers, lest the ends of justice might be thwarted.

A restive horse next attracted attention. We could see nothing peculiarly attractive in the animal or its rider; but our friend insisted that we should tarry awhile to witness the horsemanship. The prancing and the shying threatened an accident, and it would be well to wait the result—not that he in the least degree desired such a catastrophe, (for he would rather mend a leg than break one,) but if such a thing should happen, he generously wanted us to have the earliest intelligence respecting it. However, the horse, after cutting a few antics, perhaps rather under the agony of a sore back than a restive spirit, trotted with meek resignation upon his way.

"But where is the 'rich item you promised to us'?" we asked. "Why, I'm sure," he responded, "I have given you several already. But there is, however, just count. Seventeen hackney coaches are standing idle before the National Hotel, and seven before Brown's. You can say that this is indicative of the want of constant employment for those aristocratic jennies, who sneer at the omnibuses, the wagons of the people—the 'million'—as they lumber lazily between the Capitol and Georgetown, picking up, not items, like ourselves, but passengers and 'fourcences' on the way."

We were not yet satisfied. We had yet obtained nothing worthy of especial note, and were on our way home. Our friend had enlisted us with sundry jokes and brilliant flashes, but these were not strictly local items. "Ah! here," said he, "is a good thing at last; if not a good item, at least good fruit. Two urchins, apparently ten and twelve years of age, were sitting near a store door, with a little basket in front of them containing a dozen or so of peaches, which they exposed for sale—the commencement or foundation of a pursuit which may make them our future leading merchants, at least as soon as we shall have the commerce. It was a mutual thought that perhaps they were the only stay of a widowed mother, whose subsistence depended upon their exertions, exhibiting an example of filial concern not common to our age and generation. Our curiosity was aroused; we determined to make the inquiry, and did; when we were informed that their father was living. But perhaps he may not provide for his family, and—at this moment several ladies approached to prize the fruit, and our friend hearing simultaneously his dinner gong, we retired."

NATIONAL GALLERY.—Four or five hundred persons, nearly all of them strangers, visit the museum in the Patent Office building daily. It is justly considered one of the chief attractions of the capital, for it contains innumerable objects interesting both to men of science and to the mere lovers of strange sights. The latter may be gratified, in part, by looking into case 40, in the northeast corner of the hall. They will there see a portion of a flattened head of a Columbia river Indian. The dead body had been wrapped in bark and deposited among the branches of a tree, according to the custom of some of the tribes of Oregon Indians. It at length decayed, and the head having fallen down a green worm built her nest in it. Mr. J. Quin Thornton obtained it upon a high bank of the Columbia river, in the month of October, 1847.

Among the recent additions to the collection is a live Texas horned-frog, widely different from such animals in this vicinity. The stranger is confined in a glass-case, and is fed on leaf-sugar.

ARMY REMNANTS.—While at the railroad station yesterday afternoon we saw eighteen recent inmates of the Military Asylum near this city, who were on their way to the similar institution at the Harrodsburg Springs, in Kentucky. They were under the care of Major Smith, of the fifth regiment of infantry; the first-named asylum not being yet capable of affording comfortable accommodations to all of the thirty-eight sick, maimed, and aged soldiers who but late were there quarantined.

We noticed that one of the emigrating party was crippled in the left arm, but otherwise in good condition; another was limping, being minus a heel, it having been shot away by a cannon ball; a third had only one arm; a fourth was still suffering from the fracture of a leg, while the remainder of the company were variously and injuriously affected, either by wounds received in the wars, or diseases contracted in the service, and by old age. There was a tall veteran prominent in the group, who for three and thirty years had fought under his country's flag in the Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican, and other campaigns. He appeared to be about sixty years of age, was straight as an arrow, with a quick, piercing eye. He wore a moustache white as wool. In his long and faithful career he has escaped serious harm, although frequently exposed to danger. At Monterey, however, he received a scratch under his left ear from a bullet while leaning his head upon his hand while in camp. If he had been sitting upright, like our subscribers in the morning reading the newspaper, the lead would have de-

spatched him instantly; and, in his own words, "he would not have known what hurt him."

Before we had time to become better acquainted with the party they were hurried into the cars, the time of departure having arrived.

They were uniformly dressed in blue cloth and wore the fatigue cap.

Having served honorably and rendered efficient service to the country, it is but just, now that they are disabled from participating in the active scenes of life, that the country should afford them an asylum, where they may die under the flag their patriotism has defended.

THE SITUATION OF POLICE OFFICER is not at all times an enviable one, nor are his duties altogether agreeable. Seizing a ruffian, who points a knife or a pistol as an intimidator; detaining the poor rent, and killing dogs with a club of poisoned sausage meat, are imperative when the law with its discordant and stern voice demands such performances. Among the extra services of officer Martin, yesterday, was that of wheel-barrowing a drunken black man (who had fallen into the gutter, unable to walk from the effects of intemperance) to the watch-house, whence he was sent to the work-house department of the Washington Asylum for sixty days.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY, being in Philadelphia yesterday, were escorted by the Weccaco Engine members to the Mint, Independence Hall, Fairmount, and Girard College, concluding the entertainments of the day by a supper at the Falls of Schuylkill. From the accounts in the newspapers, they have been enjoying themselves finely, and have received marked attentions from citizens of New York and Philadelphia other than firemen.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—Mr. William Morgan was on Thursday elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, to supply a vacancy in the delegation of the Sixth Ward, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Thornley; and Mr. Lemuel J. Gadis was elected a member of the Board of Common Council, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Morgan as a member of that Board.

RACE POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA TROTTING COURSE.

Alexandria County, Virginia.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 20th, a purse of \$25 will be given, free for all horses that never trotted for money, one mile and repeat in harness, three or more to make a race. Entrance on or before 10 o'clock, and made with the proprietor before seven o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Also, on the same day, a match for \$150—\$50 a side, and \$50 added by the Proprietor—between George W. Nelson's br. g. SCOTTIE, of Philadelphia, to skeleton wagon.

D. Britner's a. c. TRENTON, of Washington, to sulky.

Heats one mile and repeat.

The first race to start off at half-past four o'clock; the other immediately after the termination of the first. In the race between Trenton and Scottie the public may expect to see something worth looking at, and better time than has yet been made on the track.

Omnibuses will stop at Brown's Hotel at three and a half o'clock.

Admission fifty cents to the track and stand.

CYRUS MARTIN, Proprietor.

LADIES' UNION BENEVOLENT AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS SOCIETY desire to call the attention of the citizens of Washington to the large assortment of ready-made clothing at their sales-room on 7th street, next door to Odd-Fellows' Hall.

The collection embraces under-clothing of every description; also coats, vests, and pantaloons, and children's clothing generally.

They take pleasure in stating that they have recently established in connection with the store a laundry, for the convenience of those desiring their washing done from home. A woman is employed to attend to the clear-starching and fluting department.

All orders left with Mrs. GAFFIN at the store will be promptly attended to.

Orders for work will also be received.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT.

The fine, fast, and commodious steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON leaves at the following hours:

Leave Alexandria at 7, 9, and 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 p. m.

Leave Washington at 8 and 10 a. m., 12 m., and 2, 4, 5, and 7 p. m.

This boat has superior accommodations for the comfort of children, all kinds of baggage, and the trouble and difficulty of taking out the horses. Coaches for the conveyance of passengers connect with the boat at each end of the line.

JAMES GUY, Captain.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED at the Music Depot, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, four doors from Tenth street, George W. Johnson's new spring flowers, choros; There is a happy land! All things love thee, so!; When shall we meet again; Aunt Harriet Beecher Stowe; Potpourri Waltz; Lily Dale; Schott's Sleigh Ride; Polka; Alphonse; Ron-do Capriccio; La Fée d'Alman; Fairy Polka; by Jact; Rainbow Schottisch; Le Bannier; by Gotschalk, &c., &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED having transferred to Messrs. SHEKELL & BAILEY his entire interest in the grocery business formerly carried on in the name of John B. Kibbey & Co., at No. 5, opposite Congress Hall, he respectfully solicits a continuance to them of the favors conferred on him.

Messrs. Shekell & Bailey will, by their attention to the business and a desire to please such of our friends as may continue to deal with them, merit a cordiality of their patronage.

JOHN B. KIBBEY.

FOR RENT.—Three Rooms on the fourth floor of Adams & Co.'s Express Building, suitable for offices. Apply at Adams & Co.'s Express Office, Pennsylvania avenue.

ADAMS & CO.

MORE SHIRT COLLARS.

LAMMOND, 7th street, 2d door below E, has received from New York another lot of those beautiful Three-ply Shirt Collars; also, Collar Boxes. Aug 17—3teod

LADIES' BRACELETS.

LAMMOND, 7th street, 2d door below E, has received a supply of imitation Jet Bracelets of superior finish and style, and very cheap. Aug 17—3teod

FOR RENT.—Two third story rooms of the new building at the corner of 9th and D streets, near Pennsylvania avenue and the Centre Market. One is 20 by 35 feet, the other 20 by 80 feet. Inquire at the Republic office, opposite. Aug 13

FOR RENT.

THE FOUR STORY HOUSE on F street, lately occupied by Mrs. Reed as a boarding-house, it has been thoroughly repaired, and a large back building has been added to it. Inquire corner of Thirtieth and H streets. July 25—eddtf

CAMPBELL AND ETHERIAL OIL AT Whittlesley's, on Seventh street, wholesale and retail, a genuine article. Upon trial, if found otherwise, the money will be returned.

Also Pure Sperm and Lard Oil, refined, and boiled Linseed Oil. Also, Window Glass, and Tanners' Oil. Varinishes of all kinds, Paints, Window Glass, Lamps, &c.

On all sums of \$25 and over five per cent. will be deducted for cash. **WHITTLESLEY'S,** 7th st., nearly opposite the Avenue House. Aug 8—edw

DURKEE'S

Chemical Food of Baking Powder.

The cleanest, healthiest, and most useful and economical article for raising bread, biscuits, puddings, cakes, and Johnny cakes, pastry, fillings, sweet cakes, corn bread, &c., ever invented.

THIS is the most economical, useful, convenient, and healthy compound in existence for raising bread, biscuits, cakes, pastry, puddings, &c. with either wheat, rye, Indian, or Buckwheat flour. It is an indispensable article in the culinary department of every household establishment, and there is no cook or housekeeper in creation who will be without it after having fairly tried it. Sold by the principal Grocers and Druggists.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Those who have tried it have found that the advertisement does not want its praises too highly.—*Philadelphia Floridian and Journal*, February 19, 1853.

Housekeepers who have tested the quality of this powder pronounce unanimously in its favor.—*Lackford Daily Courier*.

It surpasses every thing in the shape of raising we ever yet saw used in the baking of cakes.—*Raveney Advocate and Register*, April 15, 1853.

This is an article of such utility in various kinds of cookery, that when its virtues become properly known, no housekeeper that studies comfort and economy will willingly do without it.—*New York Times*, May 21, 1853.

No one need hesitate to use Durkee's all important article to housekeepers.—*Republican Banner and Nashville Whig*, February 17, 1853.

Would you have light bread, sweet bread, bread that you can eat with a good relish, do not forget to procure Durkee's Baking Powder, and you will not fail to have good bread, cakes, &c.—*Troy Daily Times*, May 24, 1852.

We have tried this article, and can recommend it with perfect confidence.—*Quebec Gazette*, July, 1852.

Durkee's Baking Powder, we have tried at our house, and our "better half" was astonished at the result.—*New York Daily Times*, October 23, 1853.

All good housewives will rejoice in and glorify in the name of Durkee, after they have given his Baking Powder a fair trial.—*New York Sun*, September 30, 1852.

Durkee's Baking Powder, undoubtedly the best article for this purpose that has yet been discovered.—*New York Daily Times*, February 12, 1853.

The highest commendations, from hundreds of the largest and most respectable wholesale houses in this and nearly every large city on this continent, could be given if space allowed it.

THE ARTICLE IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Orders accompanied with cash will be promptly filled.

E. R. DURKEE, Sole proprietor and manufacturer, Wholesale dealer in Salt Soda, Cream of Tartar, &c. &c. Cooks, Bakers, &c. &c. Wax Matches, &c. 139 Water street, New York. Agents: Washington: GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO. Aug 15—3mf

BEEBEE'S standard Fall fashion for gentlemen's HATS, 1853, just received, and will be introduced this day, August 13th, at **LANE'S** Fashionable Hat, Cap, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment. Aug 13—3tw2w

NEW CHINA STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a store on Seventh street, in Uttermost building, near the Northern Liberty Market, opposite to wood-yard, where he offers for sale a fine assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and CUTLERY, which he is determined to sell as low as any other establishment in the city.

Purchasers would do well to call before supplying themselves. **JAMES POOL,** For T. POSELL. Aug 2—3w

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to announce that they have removed their WINE & LIQUOR STORE to 75 Dock street, two doors east of their former establishment, where they will be glad to receive the visits of their friends and patrons, to whom they offer the attraction of a stock not surpassed for purity, variety, and excellence by any establishment in the United States.

THOMAS H. JACOBS & CO., 75 Dock street, Philadelphia. July 6

GEORGE W. CUTLER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office in Todd's Building, Pennsylvania avenue, one door west of Brown's Hotel, Washington. July 28—3m

THE UNDERSIGNED offer their services as Agents to prosecute Claims of every description before Congress and the different Departments of the Government.

Office 14th street, between Pennsylvania avenue and F street, next to Birch's Saloon. July 7—Stawt

BROWN & WINTER.